

## GARDNER WANTS NAVY STRONGER THAN ENGLAND'S

(Continued from page one)

For years the building program of the General Board of the Navy has contemplated a navy strong enough to make us safe against any nation except Great Britain. In the present war my sympathies and, as I believe, those of the country, are entirely with the Allies; yet, after speaking repeatedly in many different states, I am convinced that our people desire to have the United States made safe against any nation on earth including Great Britain. It is my deliberate judgment that Americans by no means desiring mastery do not wish the safety of the United States to be dependent on the friendliness of any nation whatever.

"I think that you will agree with me as to the necessity of determining as accurately as possible whether or not expert opinion considers that the proposed building program calls for a navy adequate to insure our defense against Great Britain. I confess I fear that it falls short of that standard. You know that the naval plan laid out by the general board over 10 years ago contemplated 44 battleships less than 30 years old; but it would not undertake to make us safe against an attack by Great Britain's fleet.

"I am somewhat concerned to find that the proposed plan when completed will only give us 44 battleships and battle-cruisers less than 20 years old. Of course, I realize that battleships are much more powerful than they were when the existing plan of the general board was formulated; but that observation applies to the battleships of foreign navies as well as to our own.

"The new program recommends that each year for the next five years the construction of a limited number of dreadnoughts or battle-cruisers shall be voted by Congress. Many persons have jumped to the conclusion that this project will take only five years to execute. Of course, this is an error. It is true that if the plan is carried out, the ships will all be ready in five years, but working a dreadnought is one thing, and building a dreadnought is quite another thing. The dreadnoughts of England and America have just been finished and will shortly be put in commission. Congress voted to construct these dreadnoughts on March 3, 1911, four years and seven months ago. Consequently, a five-year appropriation program means actually a nine-year building program before the project is completed.

"It seems to me that we should look into the possibility of accelerating this program. If we must spend the money sooner or later, why not build up the navy as rapidly as possible even if it necessitates a loan? Is it not the part of prudence to build as speedily as circumstances permit at a time when foreign nations are so positive to look askance upon our activities?

"In order that Congress and the country may get the point of view of naval officers other than the bureau chiefs and the officers who are in immediate and constant touch with the Navy Department, I request that the Committee on Naval Affairs make arrangements to summon Admiral Cameron Mack Winslow, commander-in-chief of the Naval War College, and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, recently senior adviser to the Secretary of the Navy and Chief of Operations of the Fleet.

"You will remember last winter your committee thought it wise to decline requests from Capt. Hobson and me to summon Admiral Wright and Admiral Winslow, although you consented to summon Admiral Fiske. The result, or so it appeared to me, was an inadequate presentation of the non-official point of view.

"I am especially anxious that Admiral Winslow be summoned, for it seems to me that he commands the confidence of officers and enlisted men more than anyone else of whom I know.

"In August I wrote to President Wilson a respectful letter in which I expressed the hope that he would summon Admiral Winslow to a conference before that officer was ordered to his station in the Pacific. The receipt of my letter was not acknowledged, a circumstance which I deeply regret.

"I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

A. F. GARDNER.

TROLLEY WIRE FELL AROUND MAN'S NECK

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Pasquale Monico of this city is at the hospital in an unconscious condition as a result of an unusual accident. He was driving his automobile on Congress avenue when a span of supporting wire from a pole to the trolley wire was torn by the trolley pole of a passing electric car. The wire wound itself about Monico's machine, slipped up and curled about the man's neck, lifting him from his car which was running at moderate speed and dropping him unconscious to the street. He is expected to recover. His machine was stopped by running into a telephone pole.

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## AMERICAN LAKE TRAINING CAMP FOUND SUCCESS

Business and Professional Men to Follow Theoretical Study During Whole Winter

Business and professional men went through the recent military training camp at American Lake, Wash., to immediately take up a practical and theoretical course of military study that will last through until another camp is called a year from now, when the prediction is made that not less than 1000 men will go under canvas.

This statement was made by Capt. C. B. Bletcher of the National Guard of Washington, during a recent visit to San Francisco. Capt. Bletcher is the officer who put through the American lake camp.

The men in attendance at the American lake camp far outnumbered those who attended the one held at the Presidio.

These businessmen are going to study tactics and the art of war under competent instructors all winter, said Capt. Bletcher. "Not only that, but they are going to get the physical training they should get, so when they go to camp next summer they will be as hard as nails and will not be recruits, but good military material. Also there will not be less than 1000 of them when the next camp is opened."

The feeling in some quarters that these camps will injure the militia is erroneous. In Washington the opposite is the case. Since the American lake camp was held recruiting for the National Guard has increased several hundred per cent. These camps are going to help, not hinder the work of the militia.

The future of the militia depends upon three things—a common-sense militia pay bill, a partial federalization of the National Guard and hard field work for guardsmen.

Urges Pay for Militia.

Giving militia officers and men pay equal to, say, 35 per cent of that given to officers and men of the regular army will double enlistments in the National Guard and go far toward making that organization. As the future status of the militia is the subject of the best treated of anybody, he only comes out a little behind financially after a year of hard work, but he cannot come out even, for delinquency court fines, loss of property charged against him, car fare and other incidents will more than eat up what money he may get from enlistments or other official sources. A second lieutenant is out about \$50 a year and a company commander must spend between \$100 and \$150 a month of his own funds if he wants to keep his company together. "It is entirely feasible to partially federalize the militia; that is, to give them a status so far as the federal government taking them outside the United States for duty. The militia has about reached its highest possible efficiency under the present system of control."

## DOUBLE REPORT OF GUNS PROVES PUZZLE AT FRONT

(By Associated Press.)

BREITEN, Germany.—One of the curious phenomena connected with the sounds of flying bullets is the apparently double report from the shot of a single gun. This is observed with especial frequency by the Austrians fighting in the Alps against the Italians. They were disposed to believe the second report was the echo of the first, but the curious fact remained that the second report was louder than the first. Moreover, the German soldiers fighting in Belgium, where the land lies as level as a table, often heard two reports.

The explanation now put forward is that the flying bullet compacts the air in front of it, and that this produces sound waves which, when they first strike the ear, give the effect of an explosion. As the small-caliber bullet of the modern rifle flies considerably faster than sound travels, the double report arrives later, and is naturally louder than the first.

## GERMANY DENIES REPORTED LOSS OF SUBMARINES

LONDON, England.—A semi-official despatch received from Berlin, referring to statements made in England and the United States that the losses of German submarines have reached an aggregate of 60, says categorically that the actual loss in underwater boats "is less than a quarter of the above number."

The despatch continues: "As to the statement in the foreign press that Germany, owing to losses, has been obliged to restrict her submarine war, we can state that the number of submarines now at Germany's disposal is considerably greater than at the beginning of the submarine war."

Japan has withdrawn its recognition of the Mexican consul-general at Yokohama, who represented Huerta, and is thought to be ready to recognize the Carranza government.

## RAPID TRANSIT SENDS TO COAST TO GET EXPERT

(Continued from page one)

The company's case was made in open court today during the trial of the suit.

It is understood that Charles R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, and another local expert on valuations, W. H. Bunting, recently completed an exhaustive investigation into the present-day physical value of the Rapid Transit and that they will be called as witnesses by the territory to testify as to their findings.

Circuit Judge Stuart has tentatively ruled that the right of the Rapid Transit to issue capital stock depends upon section 42 of the company's franchise, which reads:

"It shall not be lawful to increase the capital stock of said corporation, at any time in excess of said \$200,000, unless the proposed increase shall, when taken with the said original capital stock, represent only the actual cost of the property of the railway, and not over 25 per cent of such cost in addition thereto."

The actual cost of the Rapid Transit, as shown in the trial, is about approximately \$2,775,000. On this the Rapid Transit must contend, it has been stated, that it can issue up to \$2,775,000, plus 25 per cent, but the suit is confined to the right of the company to issue up to \$3,000,000.

The territory, however, contends that section 47 of the franchise is merely a limitation, and that the capitalization can be based only on the actual value of the company's property at the present time, regardless of the actual cost of the plant, plus 25 per cent.

Judge Stuart has admitted evidence regarding value, indicating that it may be ruled out later. It is likely that the territory also may introduce evidence regarding value.

The Rapid Transit, therefore, has called to the coast for the "best expert" on the subject of the physical valuation of street railroads, and he will arrive in Honolulu on the next steamer, which is the first steamer leaving San Francisco.

The fact that he will be brought here by the Rapid Transit will not destroy the value of his testimony, an attorney for the company said today, "because a recognized expert is not going to risk his reputation on any questionable testimony. The fact of bringing the expert, however, has no bearing on the position of the Rapid Transit, as it contends, and will still contend, that evidence of value is not material, and the real question is the actual cost of the property."

Clinton G. Ballentine, manager of the Rapid Transit, resumed the witness stand today for examination by the territory. During the course of his testimony a seemingly important point was brought out to the effect that the Rapid Transit has set aside from its surplus earnings since 1913 \$62,500 as a surplus dividend which would have been allowed had the 1913 franchise been ratified by Congress. This sum still remains set aside, it was brought out, notwithstanding the fact that the time has expired in which Congress could have exercised its power of ratification.

Manager Ballentine testified that the Rapid Transit now owns bonds in other companies valued at approximately \$68,000. The bond sinking fund amounts to \$11,150 and lands owned by the company are valued at about \$100,040.

Testifying as to the manner in which depreciation in the various departments of the business has been written off, Manager Ballentine referred to various tables as follows:

Track and roadway—1905, 3 1/2 per cent, \$22,547.73; 1906, 3 per cent, \$12,402; 1907, 2 per cent, \$12,155; 1908, 2 per cent, \$11,967; 1909, 3 per cent, \$11,734; 1910, 2 per cent, \$12,518; 1911, 2 per cent, \$12,217; 1912, 2 per cent, \$12,094; 1913, 3 per cent, \$14,121.00; 1914, 2 per cent, \$15,636. Total, \$137,258.33.

Overhead structures—1905, 3 1/2 per cent, \$2687.50; 1906, 2 per cent, \$1490; 1907, 2 per cent, \$1400; 1908, 2 per cent, \$1430; 1909, 2 per cent, \$1409; 1910, 2 per cent, \$1506; 1911, 2 per cent, \$1471; 1912, 2 per cent, \$1457; 1913, 2 per cent, \$1443; 1914, 2 per cent, \$1418. Total, \$13,771.50.

Cars, trucks and motors—1905, 5 per cent, \$10,557.79; 1906, 3 per cent, \$6124; 1907, 3 per cent, \$6005; 1908, 3 per cent, \$6023; 1909, 3 per cent, \$5919; 1910, 3 per cent, \$7610; 1911, 3 per cent, \$7848; 1912, 3 per cent, \$8281; 1913, 3 per cent, \$8042; 1914, 3 per cent, \$7900. Total, \$74,265.79.

Power plant—1905, 1 1/2 per cent, \$2197.42; 1906, 1 per cent, \$1448; 1907, 1 per cent, \$1432; 1908, 1 per cent, \$1422; 1909, 1 per cent, \$1408; 1910, 1 per cent, \$1667; 1911, 1 per cent, \$2282; 1912, 1 per cent, \$2268; 1913, 1 per cent, \$2240; 1914, 1 per cent, \$2218. Total, \$18,991.42.

Buildings and fixtures—1905, 1 1/2 per cent, \$3278.75; 1906, 1 per cent, \$2400; 1907, 1 per cent, \$2237; 1908, 1 per cent, \$2276; 1909, 1 per cent, \$2294; 1910, 1 per cent, \$1416; 1911, 1 per cent, \$1436; 1912, 1 per cent, \$1429; 1913, 1 per cent, \$1427; 1914, 1 per cent, \$1424. Total, \$14,036.75.

Equipment and tools—1905, 10 per cent, \$1181.24; 1906, 5 per cent, \$545; 1907, 5 per cent, \$518; 1908, 5 per cent, \$513; 1909, \$497 (special); 1910, 5 per cent, \$501; 1911, 5 per cent, \$503; 1912, 5 per cent, \$481; 1913, 5 per cent, \$1204; 1914, 5 per cent, \$1216. Total, \$12,067.24.

Office furniture—1910, 5 per cent, \$116; 1911, 5 per cent, \$111; 1912, 5 per cent, \$111; 1913, 5 per cent, \$119; 1914, 5 per cent, \$118. Total, \$573.

Grand total, \$273,064.07.

Further trial of the case is being had this afternoon.

STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

## POLICE OFFICER IN TROUBLE FOR VISIT AT NIGHT

(Continued from page one)

told by the Riedels. Cullen came with a companion in an auto and attempted to force his way into the house.

As a result of this affair, Riedel went to the police station this morning to wear out warrants for the arrest of Cullen and his companion, who is said to be Charlie Cash, a former inmate of the jail. Riedel and his wife say that the ruffianly attack was an attempt to get Riedel out of the house and into the auto, and to "beat him up."

At the station Riedel was advised to get his wife to swear to the warrants. Meanwhile Sheriff Rose and Deputy Sheriff Asch sent for Cullen and questioned him regarding the Saturday night incident. After their investigation Deputy Asch announced that Cullen admitted visiting the Riedel home, saying he went there to see why Riedel was "telling all these lies about the jail, Joe Fern and others." After hearing his story and considering the matter, it was decided to suspend Cullen and prefer charges against him before the civil service commission, with a view to his discharge.

Both Sheriff and Deputy Asch to-day strongly condemned Cullen's action. They say it makes it look as if police officials might have put him up to the attempt to assault Riedel. As Riedel is a grand jury witness this would be a very serious matter.

Riedel declares Cullen and Cash went to his home in an auto shortly after 10 o'clock last Saturday night and attempted to force an entrance, being driven off by himself, his wife and his father-in-law. Riedel suspects that the men have been following him at various times ever since he was called before the grand jury to testify, and that they are attempting to intimidate him and prevent further disclosures.

He suspects also that they have been trying to get a line on the whereabouts of two other witnesses before the grand jury, whose present residences have not been made public.

He tells the story as follows:

"The two men who came to my house Saturday night were Sylvester Cullen, former guard at the jail, and now a traffic officer, and Charlie Cash, who was an inmate of the jail. I knew both of them. When I was over at the jail Cullen was a guard there."

"They drove up at about 10:10 o'clock and they were driving in car No. 757. Their lights were out. We were in the house, where my father-in-law was visiting. One of the men in the auto called out 'Hello, Riedel!' I called back, 'Who are you?'

"Then the man called me a nasty name. We had opened the door and the other man said to companion, 'Start her up—let's beat it!'

"But they didn't go. My wife ordered them off the premises. I felt they were there to make trouble and went in and began phoning to the police. Then Cullen got out of the car and came up on the porch. I was still at the telephone. My wife blocked his way and he hit her with his elbow—struck her in the stomach. She seized him by the neck and pushed him off the steps."

"I had dropped the 'phone when I saw the man trying to get into the house, and with my wife and father-in-law made the men leave the premises."

"A policeman came up in a very short time—not more than five or ten minutes—and he told me when that he had seen the men leaving as he was coming up, and that they had said, 'We looked after that once all right, to throw him off the track, but he told them he had orders to come to the house and do so. After listening to our story he advised me to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the men.'"

Has Been Followed.  
Riedel says that on two previous occasions he has been followed at night by either one or two men.

"I am not certain, but I think Cullen was one of these who followed me," he says. "On Saturday night both were under the influence of liquor and my wife said they had a gun wrapped in cloth or something. My wife saw Cullen's star under his coat when he came up on the porch." Fred Gough assaulted.

This is the second alleged attempt to assault witnesses called before the grand jury to testify as to conditions at the county jail at the time Jack McGrath made his escape, and who told of the privileges accorded the McGrath-Bower-Boggs gang.

The other attempted assault succeeded, but whether it had anything to do with the case has not been established. In this instance Fred W. Gough, whose revelations of alleged jail conditions brought the grand jury investigation, was badly mauled at Thomas Square, and, according to his story, left virtually unconscious on the ground.

This happened on Saturday night, October 23. Gough was walking along just beside a path, well under the trees of Thomas Square, when he says, he was attacked by two men who jumped off a motorcycle and began to beat him up.

After a hard fight Gough was hit on the back of the head with a bottle, he relates, and went down and out. He came to, covered with blood, got to the street, met a taxicab and was driven downtown.

On the Sunday following the Star-Bulletin confirmed many of the main points of Gough's story, clots of blood being found at Thomas Square, where he said they would be and the physical surroundings of the spot all corresponding exactly to the story he told before visiting the scene next day with a representative of this paper.

No Clue to Assaulters.

There was, however, no definite clue as to the identity of his assailants. At this time, moreover, Gough's sensational story of jail conditions had not been published in the Star-Bulletin and no grand jury action had been taken.

Gough had been taken from the county jail to the county attorney's office twice a few days before, while County Attorney Brown was investigating his story. Aside from this and from the fact that both he and his companion, Wilcox, had been at the county attorney's office after their release from jail on Friday, there was no reason known why he was attacked by two men who apparently had followed him to a secluded spot.

Deputy Asch said today that so far as his information goes Cullen was not under the influence of liquor on Saturday night. Cullen, he appears, went off duty at 9 o'clock, and at that time was sober. It was not until the station today, if he did not appear at the Riedel home until then he had time to do some drinking.

Lance Corporal William Dwyer and John Ashworth, of Reading, Mass., are given as wounded on a Canadian casualty list issued at Ottawa.

The schooner Stranger, captured by the United States department of fisheries, will start on a voyage for the fish along the northern side of the Gulf stream.

Swiss patriots were informed that the Kaiser had pardoned A. Dörfinger, the Swiss bicyclist, well known in America, who was under a death sentence as a spy.

## FIRE-PROOF STORAGE

WE STORE EVERYTHING. JAMES H. LOVE

BURGERS GET \$4000 FROM OKLAHOMA SHAWNEE, Okla.—Two men open the vault of the state Maund, Okla., 15 miles south posse pursued the men through the Seminole country.

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